

ON A MUDDY RIVER

Shanghai's Water Front
Is Unsignificantly.Silk One of The Cheapest Articles.
Horses Rarely Seen In
City.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—We had but two hours to spend in this place, as there was nothing to detain the vessel beyond that time. We anchored off the bar about 3 a. m., but did not come up to the anchorage till 6 o'clock. One of the principal articles in our cargo was a quantity of silver, great ingots about 300 in all, and it was slow work handling these ponderous blocks of the white metal that has dropped so far below its former currency value. Even China rates it so low, that the value of commodities is steadily rising as this cheap money is dumped upon the market.

At 8 a. m. the tug boat came alongside, and after two hours' steaming landed us at the floating dock in front of the Bund. The passage of the river was uninteresting. The Yang Tse Kiang is a broad muddy river, giving its distinctive name and color to the Yellow Sea. Shanghai is on a branch of it at the head of navigation for light draft ships. We passed the U. S. S. Olympia at anchor and coaling. On the launch which came out to meet us was the young officer whom we had met at Yokohama, who delivered an oral message to some one on board, and dashed back again to the Olympia. The river's banks are low, and seem to be crumbling away on one side to be built upon the other. There were few signs of habitation to be seen from the steamer's deck. Occasionally, a boat was to be seen on the stocks, as if boat building was the principal industry.

We met many Chinese junks, ruder and dirtier than the Japanese, with bamboo rods across the sails. Each one had a huge eye painted on the bow. The sampans that we passed were ornamented in Chinese fashion with incompatible colors, red bows, green sterns, blue cabins. Sampans abound as at Nagasaki where each one was fitted with a cabin, whose roof slid back as on our vessels. Cargo boats abound, also. Soon we described the smoke rising from huge chimneys, for silk and cotton factories, with modern machinery, have been introduced, and Shanghai is becoming an important manufacturing centre, as well as the commercial emporium for a large extent of back country. Silk is one of the principal articles of commerce, and one of the stores which most of our fellow tourists visited is remarkable for the cheapness of its goods, sold at one price plainly marked and in material and quality.

The long Bund is made attractive by a grass grown park extending its whole length. It has been gradually formed by deposition of soil on the river bank. It would long since have been utilized for warehouses, but for the fact that there are three claimants that can come to no agreement among themselves, the general government, the municipality and the lot owners back of this frontage. The buildings are substantial, and the streets full of bustling crowds. We rode along the Bund, and then back to it into the Chinese quarters. But I defer any detailed account of Chinese sights, till we have seen more in Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao. The first impression is of greasiness and smokiness as in the Chinese quarter in San Francisco.

The strangest sight is the wheel barrows, on which all draying is done, all bundles or open barrels being tied on the platform each side of the wheel. They are also used for vehicles, conveying one or two passengers, as the case may be. It was a comical sight to see husband and wife, riding together on one each side. Horses and carriages also abound, but the specimens of driving that we saw made us afraid to risk our safety in such wildly driven vehicles. We were contented with jinkishness, drawn by coolies in faded and patched and dirty blue calico blouses, but who were careful, and told us "Me save Inglesse."

Shanghai, Oct. 18, 1897.

Chainless Wheels.

The Australia brought two chainless Columbia bicycles Tuesday consigned to Hall & Son. They are already sold to Fred Harrison and Geo. R. Carter who will have the satisfaction of riding the first modern chainless bikes on the islands. The wheels are as to frame the same as the '97 models, the only difference being confined to the driving mechanism. They are exceedingly simple in construction and can be taken apart and re-assembled in twenty minutes by any person of ordinary intelligence.

Going Home.

R. H. Brown, son of one of the leading counsel for the Southern Pacific, leaves for the States today after spending several months in Hawaii. Mr. Brown has tried to purchase a drug business down here, but was unable to make such terms as he desired.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

FOOTBALL.

An exchange prints the following lines on the great American pastime:

Of the struggle sanguinary,
Of the battle fierce that followed,
All too weak and tame my pen is
To tell half the things that happened.
pened.

Ere the first half was half ended,
Two big fellows were disabled,
Stretched at length upon the green-
sward,

Ears were torn from off their moorings,
As some stately ocean courses
From her anchor by the tempest.
Eyes were gouged out from their
sockets,

Ribs were broken without number,
Dislocated the patellas
Of a half a dozen athletes,
And the ground about the gridiron
Reeked with gore like an abattoir,
And as each one got his conge,
Loud the crowd that filled the grand
stand

Shouted "habet" as the Romans
Did at combats gladiatorial.
Yelled like Indians at a corn dance
Yelled like Indians full of corn juice,
Brandished canes bedecked with rib-
bons,

Tooted on their horns and pounded
On the seats like men demented.
Cheered when'er a rib was broken,
Yelled when'er some husky fellow
Hors de combat from the melee
Was dragged out upon the greensward,
And the girlish debutante,
And the veteran campaigner,
And the preacher and the lawyer,
And the solid man of business,
Cheered and clapped their hands to-
gether

When the fight got hot as hades
On the gridiron by the grand stand.
But at last the fray was ended,
And from off the muddy gridiron
Limped at lot of crippled athletes,
Banged up, bunged up, frazzled, played
out.

Then the crowd that in the grand stand
For three hours had sat and shivered
Took their homeward way contented,
Fighting o'er again the battle,
Wondering how it is that people
In this age of schools and churches
Can endure the brutal prize fight.

AT THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

Why do the leaves fall? "Bless me, I don't know," you answer: "I suppose because it is one of nature's arrangements."

Precisely; but why did nature so arrange? Why not have summer time always, with perpetual foliage? What is the meaning of denuded branches, withered flowers, daylight fading in mid-afternoon, and winter's cold and desolation? When you find out why the leaves fall you will have discovered one of nature's deepest secrets—why men die.

Suppose we try an easier problem. Why should Mr. William Steel have written such a sentence as this?—"At the fall of the leaf every year I got into such a state that I took no pleasure in anything."

No doubt there are minds so highly strung as to feel keenly the influence of outward conditions, changes of the weather and of the seasons, and so on. But they are rare, and for practical purposes they ought to be rare. Our friend Mr. Steel, happily for him, was not one of them. All the same he was a miserable man every time the leaves began to rattle to the ground.

Here's the way he puts it: "At the fall of the leaf every year I felt languid, tired and weary, and took no pleasure in anything. My appetite was poor, and after everything I ate I had pain and fulness at the chest and sides. Then there was a horrible pain at the pit of the stomach, which nothing relieved."

Now this sort of thing would soil a man's pleasure any time of year, but the oddity in Mr. Steel's case is that it always coincided with what you may call nature's bedtime.

"After a few months," he says, "the pain and distress would be easier for a while, but as autumn approached I became as bad as ever. In September 1890, I had an unusually bad time of it. I couldn't touch a morsel of food, and presently got so weak I was unable to stand on my legs. Every few hours I had to be poulticed, the pain was so bad. I went to bed and stayed there for a week, with a doctor attending me. He relieved me a little, but somehow he didn't succeed in getting to the bottom of my ailment."

That may be, but it doesn't quite follow that the doctor was in the dark as to Mr. Steel's ailment. He might have understood it right enough, yet failed to cure it because he had no remedy for it among his drugs. That happens all the while. Still, the reader may ask, What's the good of knowing the nature of a complaint if we possess no medicine to cure it? There you have us; no use at all, to be sure.

Well, Mr. Steel goes on to say: "For some time I continued very feeble, and was hardly able to walk across the floor. If I took a short walk I felt so tired and done up I didn't know where to put myself. This was year after year for six years."

"Finally I read about the popular medicine called Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup, and made up my mind to try it. So I began and kept on with it for some time. The result was that the pain left me, and my appetite waked up, and my food tasted good and digested well; and presently I was strong and hearty as ever. That was three years ago, and the trouble has never returned. (Signed) William Steel, Hambleton, near Oakham, Rutlandshire, Dec. 5th, 1893."

Mr. Steel is grocer and postmaster at Hambleton, and his case is well known there. His complaint isn't hard to see through; it was indigestion and dyspepsia. But why did it come on only in the autumn? What had the fall of the leaf to do with it? Let the reader study on that point.

Meanwhile it is a comfort to know that Mother's Selgel's Syrup will cure it no matter when it comes on.

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Humiliating

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While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

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From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

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Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896.

£12,954,539.

1- Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000

Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds - - - - - 2,000,550 12 0

3- Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 9,996,182 2 6

£12,954,532 14 6

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,377,928 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity - - - - - 1,404,597 9 11

Branches - - - - - 42,981,280 7 3

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies - - - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,550,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies - - - - - 8,500,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 55,000,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 63,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

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